DESCRIPTION AMENDMENTS

Rewrite amended paragraph [0041] to read as follows:

FIG. 14 illustrates feedback equalizer unit 94 of FIG. 13 in more detail. Producing the offset signal F signal input to summing amplifier 88 as functions of the G1, G2 and Z signals, feedback equalizer unit 94 suitably includes a latch 95, a pair of amplifiers 96 and 97 having gains controlled by filter control signals G1 and G2, and a summing amplifier 98. First data signal Z drives amplifier 97. The output of latch 95, representing the state of first data signal Z on each trailing edge of the CLK signal, provides an amplifier 96 input. Summing amplifier 98 generates offset signal F as a sum of outputs of amplifiers 96 and 97. Adaptation control circuit 92 of FIG. 13 suitably implements, for example, the following adaptation algorithm:

~~$G2_{n+2} = G2_n + \Delta_+$ when $S_{n-1} = Z_{n-3}$, else $G2_{n+1} + 2 = G2_n - \Delta_-$~~

$G2_{n+1} = G2_n + \Delta_+$ when $S_{n-1} = Z_{n-3}$, else $G2_{n+1} + 2 = G2_n - \Delta_-$

where

$G1_n$ is a magnitude of the first filter control signal during an n^{th} sampling clock signal cycle,

$G1_{n+1}$ is a magnitude of the first filter control signal during an $(n+1)^{th}$ sampling clock signal cycle,

$G2_n$ is a magnitude of the second filter control signal during the n^{th} sampling clock signal cycle,

$G2_{n+1}$ is a magnitude of the second filter control signal during the $(n+1)^{th}$ sampling clock signal cycle,

Z_{n-2} is a state of the first data signal following an $(n-2)^{th}$ trailing edge of the sampling clock signal

Z_{n-3} is a state of the first data signal following an $(n-3)^{th}$ trailing edge of the sampling clock signal,

S_{n-1} is a state of the second data signal following an $(n-1)^{th}$ trailing edge of the sampling clock signal, and

Δ_+, and Δ_- are constants.

Adaptation control circuit 92 increases G1 when S_{n-1} is of the same sign as Z_{n-2} because this indicates that signal X is under-compensated. Otherwise, adaptation control circuit 92 considers signal X to be over-compensated and decreases G1. Similarly, adaptation control circuit 92 increases G2 when S_{n-1} is of the same sign as Z_{n-3} because this indicates that signal X is under-compensated. Otherwise, adaptation control circuit 92 considers signal X to be over-compensated and decreases G2.